UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/671,555	09/27/2000	Puneet Kukkal	042390.P4525D	2518

7590   10/03/2005

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EXAMINER
SINGH, RACHNA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

DATE MAILED: 10/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
	Advisory Action ***Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief***	09/671,555	KUKKAL, PUNEET
		Examiner	**Art Unit**	
		Rachna Singh	2176	

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED <u>23 September 2005</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

1. ☒ The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:

   a) ☐ The period for reply expires <u>0</u> months from the mailing date of the final rejection.

   b) ☒ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.

     Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

<u>NOTICE OF APPEAL</u>

2. ☐ The Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).

<u>AMENDMENTS</u>

3. ☐ The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will <u>not</u> be entered because

   (a) ☐ They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);

   (b) ☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);

   (c) ☐ They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or

   (d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

     NOTE: _____. (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).

4. ☐ The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).

5. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.

6. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).

7. ☐ For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) ☐ will not be entered, or b) ☐ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

   The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

   Claim(s) allowed: _____.

   Claim(s) objected to: _____.

   Claim(s) rejected: _____.

   Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

<u>AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE</u>

8. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will <u>not</u> be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).

9. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will <u>not</u> be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome <u>all</u> rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).

10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

<u>REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER</u>

11. ☒ The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: <u>See Continuation Sheet.</u>

12. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____

13. ☐ Other: _____.

HEATHER R. HERNDON
 SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
 TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
 PTOL-303 (Rev. 7-05)   Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief   Part of Paper No. 20050928

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Applicant argues the Office fails to appreciate that an information browser may display multiple data at once. Examiner disagrees. Examiner's 112 claim rejections are based on claim limitations. Claim 28 recites the limitation, "an information browser operable to selectively ignore attempts to navigate the browser away from said displaying the first data". This limitation is subsequently followed by the limitation, "displaying second data of a second host system in the information browser". If the information browser is operable to selectively ignore attempts to navigate the browser away from the displaying of the first data, then displaying a second data in the information browser would not be contradictory to the teachings of the previous limitation. Furthermore, the limitation "receiving a third request operative to navigate the browser away from displaying the first and second data and replace display of the first and second data with display of new data in the information browser wherein the first data persists in the single information browser region after said receiving the third request." also contradicts the teachings of the first limitation that indicates the browser is operable to ignore attempts to navigate the browser away from said displaying the first data. In other words, there is no limitation or indication in the claim that the information browser may display multiple data at once or that multiple portions of the web browser display exist. The claims simply recite a display region of an information browser and first data, second data, and new data. First data, second data, and new data does not mean there are multiple portions within the web browser. Accordingly, the 112 rejections are maintained. Furthermore, nothing in the currently recited claim excludes the use of windows or frames within a single information browser. Windows and frames are capable of being displayed within a single browser window as illustrated by LaStrange and W3C. Please see rejections above.

Applicant argues that when an information browser is navigated away from a current web page or other data display, such navigation ordinarily results in the browser destroying its currently displayed contents. Applicant argues that these features are not taught by W3C or LaStrange. Examiner respectfully disagrees because W3C teaches that frames divide a browser window into two or more document windows, each displaying a different document. Frames are capable of being static or live (multimedia, icons, etc). As a user navigates a site in "live" frames, the contents of the static frames remain fixed, even though the adjoining frames redraw. See page 2. Framesets provide a persistent navigation. For example, a navigation area may be an unchanging page in the left side of the screen which loads new content into the main area. Similarly, the left side of the screen may remain unchanged while the user navigates from page to page on the right side. Moreover, the Applicant's added limitation reciting, "an information browser operable to selectively ignore attempts to navigate the browser away from said displaying data" does not take into account LaStrange's teachings of user-controllable persistent browser display pages. A first page for display is selected as to whether or not it is to persist on the display after a second page for display is selected by the browser. If the first page is to persist, a new window is opened in the browser for the second page thus displaying the first and second data simultaneously. See column 1, lines 41-55. LaStrange also teaches a means of using a pushpin to indicate a "sticky page feature" that indicates that the page is not to be replaced and opens a second browser window. See columns 4-6.

In view of the comments and rejections above, Examiner's position is maintained..